

RIPON AND PATELEY BRIDGE RURAL  
DISTRICT COUNCIL



# ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

FOR THE

YEAR ENDING 31st DECEMBER, 1949.



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**RIPON AND PATELEY BRIDGE RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL,  
1949.**

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*Chairman of the Council :*

COUNCILLOR H. N. BOTTOMLEY, J.P.

*Vice-Chairman of the Council :*

COUNCILLOR H. LUPTON.

*Chairman of Health Committee :*

COUNCILLOR L. A. RICHMOND.

*Members of the Health Committee :*

COUNCILLOR	H. N. BOTTOMLEY, J.P.	} <i>Ex-Officio.</i>
"	H. LUPTON,	
"	W. B. ALDON,	
"	N. V. BROADLEY,	
"	REV. H. CHAMPION,	
"	A. E. DIXON,	
"	W. G. EGLIN,	
"	W. FOXTON,	
"	J. A. GILL, J.P.,	
"	REV. W. A. R. GOSS,	
"	H. HOLT,	
"	REV. H. E. HORTON,	
"	C. J. HUNT,	
"	G. T. NICHOLSON,	
"	H. A. PEARCE,	
"	T. PITT,	
"	CAPT. T. F. POWELL, J.P.,	
"	L. A. RICHMOND,	
"	L. RILEY,	
"	J. K. ROGERS,	
"	CAPT. W. M. STAVELEY,	
"	MRS. C. E. SUMMERSALL,	
"	C. E. SUMMERSALL,	
"	A. THWAITES,	
"	F. W. WHITEHOUSE,	
"	F. P. WILKINSON,	
"	G. B. WOOD, J.P.,	
"	REV. W. H. WOODMASS,	
"	J. L. YOUNG.	

## DIVISIONAL PUBLIC HEALTH STAFF.

*Divisional Medical Officer of Health and School Medical Officer :*

N. V. HEPPLÉ, M.D., D.P.H.

*Assistant County Medical Officer and Assistant School Medical Officer :*

P. A. G. M. ASHMORE, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.

*Part-time Medical Officers at Ante-natal and Child Welfare Centres :*

GLADYS KAY, M.D., B.S., B.Sc., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P. (Resigned 30.4.50).

DOROTHY G. E. POTTER, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

SYBIL D. BURTON, M.B., Ch.B. (Appointed 1.5.50).

*Paediatrician (Part-time).*

L. J. PROSSER, M.B., Ch.B., D.C.H. (Appointed 8.7.49).

*Orthopaedic Surgeon (Part-time) :*

H. PETTY, F.R.C.S.

*Ear, Nose and Throat Surgeon (Part-time) :*

J. E. REES, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.L.O.

*Ophthalmologist :*

R. BURNS, M.B., B.Ch., B.A.O.

*Health Visitors and School Nurses :*

M. J. WATSON, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. Cert.

I. HARMAN, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. Cert.

A. E. HIRST, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. Cert.

A. LYALL, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. Cert. (Appointed 11.4.49.

Resigned 22.7.50).

*District Nurses and Midwives :*

G. HOWELLS, S.R.N., S.C.M. (Relief District Nurse-Midwife).

A. M. CHILD, S.R.N., S.C.M. (Appointed 1.12.49).

S. COLTMAN, S.C.M.

R. L. HOWELLS, S.R.N., S.C.M.

(M) G. M. LEWIS, S.R.N., S.C.M.

M. T. LINFOOT, S.R.N., S.C.M. (Appointed 8.4.49.

Resigned 30.11.49).

M. E. MILBOURN, S.C.M.

A. A. MITCHELL, S.C.M.

(H) M. J. RUSSELL, S.R.N. (Temporary. Resigned 30.4.50).

(M) G. A. SUMMERSALL, S.C.M.

(H) E. M. WADDINGHAM, S.R.N., S.C.M.

(M) = Midwifery only. (H) = Home Nursing only.

*Tuberculosis Health Visitor (Part-time) :*

C. S. LLOYD, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. Cert.

*Orthopaedic Nurse (Part-time) :*

A. M. M. SUGDEN, S.R.C.N., M.C.S.P.

*Mental Health Social Worker (Part-time).*

G. M. ABEL (Resigned 20.3.49).

M. LORD (Appointed 20.6.49).

*Chief Clerk :*

L. R. WILKINSON.

*Clerical Staff :*

D. F. BELL.

J. BROCKLEBANK (Appointed 8.8.49).

B. GAULT (Resigned 28.2.50).

P. BROOKS (Resigned 30.6.49).

E. M. E. HEBDEN (Appointed 15.5.50).

G. KING (Part-time with Ripon Corporation). (Resigned 31.12.49).

# **RIPON AND PATELEY BRIDGE RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL.**

## **PUBLIC HEALTH STAFF.**

### *Chief Sanitary Inspector :*

J. K. WALTON, Cert. R.S.I., M.S.I.A.

Diplomas of the Royal Sanitary Institute for Inspector of Nuisances (1920) and Inspector of Meat and Other Foods (1920).

### *Additional Sanitary Inspectors :*

W. T. BECKWITH, Cert. S.I.B., M.R.San.I., M.S.I.A.

Diploma of R.S.I. and S.I.J.E.B. Sanitary Inspector (1935).

Diploma of R.S.I. Inspector of Meat and Other Foods (1936).<sup>e</sup>

C. D. HUNTER, Cert. S.I.B., A.R.San.I.

Diploma of R.S.I. and S.I.J.E.B. Sanitary Inspector (1945).

Diploma of R.S.I. Inspector of Meat and Other Foods (1947).

### *Clerical Staff :*

P. FAULKNER,

B. MANN,

J. HOBSON,

G. STEPHENSON

N. W. KIRK.

### *Rodent Operative :*

M. ATKINSON.

RIPON AND PATELEY BRIDGE RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL.

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# ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

## MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

For the year ended 31st December, 1949.

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TO THE CHAIRMAN AND MEMBERS OF THE RURAL DISTRICT  
COUNCIL OF RIPON AND PATELEY BRIDGE.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I beg to present my third Annual Report on the work of your Public Health Department for the year 1949.

The Report is on the lines laid down by the Ministry of Health Circular and contains an account of the varied work undertaken by your Department, together with some brief details of other health services provided for the area by the County Council as Local Health Authority, and by the Regional Hospital Board. In spite of the division of responsibility introduced by the National Health Service Act, 1947, the Hospital and Local Authority health services, together with the general practitioner service, are parts of a whole, and close co-operation between them will be necessary if an efficient service to the public is to result.

Your Department is doing its best to act in this way. The health of the district has been satisfactory. Measles and whooping cough were prevalent during the year, and caused a good deal of illness amongst the youngsters.

The sections of the report dealing with the supervision of food, sanitary circumstances and housing have again been contributed by your Sanitary Inspector. It will be seen that there is a great deal to be done before every village in the district is provided with efficient and modern methods of water supply and sewage disposal.

Many old houses are unfit, and it is hoped that before long circumstances will permit them to be dealt with. The revised points scheme adopted by the Council should ensure that those people with the greatest housing needs get any new Council houses available.

I should like to take the opportunity of thanking the Chairman and Members of the Council for the invariable courtesy and ready co-operation which I have experienced from them, as from their Officers.

I have the honour to be,

Your obedient Servant,

N. V. HEPPLE,

Medical Officer of Health.



**SECTION A.****Statistics :**

Registrar General's estimate of population							
(mid. 1949)	..	..	..	..	..	11,520 (civilian)	
						13,430 (total)	
Area (in acres)	..	..	..	..	..	124,861	
Number of inhabited houses	..	..	..	..	..	3,701	
Rateable value (1st April, 1949)	..	..	..	..	..	£85,515	
Sum represented by a penny rate 1949-50	..	..	..	..	..	£340	
Number of Parishes	..	..	..	..	..	40	

**SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA.**

Ripon and Pateley Bridge Rural District is a large area consisting of the Old Ripon Rural area together with the Pateley Bridge Rural District.

The former consists of low lying land around Ripon City, while the latter embraces the upper parts of Nidderdale together with the extensive surrounding tracts of high land. It contains the town of Pateley Bridge.

The whole area is agricultural in character.

**EXTRACTS FROM VITAL STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR 1949.****Live Births :**

					<i>Total</i>		<i>Male</i>		<i>Female</i>
Legitimate	..	..	..	..	171	..	84	..	87
Illegitimate	..	..	..	..	10	..	6	..	4
Total	..	..	..	..	181		90		91

Crude Birth rate per 1,000 population : 15.71. Adjusted : 13.82.

**Comparability Factor** 0.88.

**Still Births :**

					<i>Total</i>		<i>Male</i>		<i>Female</i>
Legitimate	..	..	..	..	5		1		4
Illegitimate	..	..	..	..	-		-		-
Total	..	..	..	..	5		1		4

Still birth rate per 1,000 total (live and still) births : 26.88.

					<i>Total</i>		<i>Male</i>		<i>Female</i>
Deaths	..	..	..	..	153		79		74

Crude Death Rate per 1,000 population : 13.28.

Adjusted Death Rate : 11.68.

**Maternal Mortality :**

					<i>Deaths</i>		<i>Rate per 1,000 total births</i>
Puerperal Sepsis	..	..	..	..	0	..	0.00
Other Maternal Causes	..	..	..	..	0	..	0.00
					0		0.00

**Infantile Mortality :**

					<i>Total</i>		<i>Male</i>		<i>Female</i>
Legitimate	..	..	..	..	7	..	5	..	2
Illegitimate	..	..	..	..	1	..	-	..	1
Total	..	..	..	..	8		5		3



Death Rate of Infants under one year of age :

All Infants per 1,000 live births	..	..	..	..	41.99
Legitimate Infants per 1,000 legitimate births	..	..	..	..	40.93
Illegitimate Infants per 1,000 illegitimate births	..	..	..	..	100.00
Deaths from Measles (all ages)	..	..	..	..	0
Deaths from Whooping Cough (all ages)	..	..	..	..	0
Deaths from Diarrhoea (under 2 years of age)	..	..	..	..	1
Deaths from Cancer (all ages)	..	..	..	..	34

## NOTES ON VITAL STATISTICS.

### Births.

The birth rate of 15.71 is lower than the rate of 16.7 for the Country as a whole, and compares with a rate of 18.85 for 1948.

### Deaths.

The death rate of 13.28 compares with a rate of 11.7 for England and Wales, and 13.39 for 1948. The main causes of death in the order of importance numerically were Cancer, Heart Disease, Intracranial Vascular Lesions, Respiratory Infections. These conditions accounted for about two thirds of the total Mortality.

### Comparability Factor.

As populations vary in their constitution according to age and sex, birth and death rates from different areas are not strictly comparable. In order to adjust these figures so that they can be compared with those for other areas, the Registrar General has again been able to supply a mathematical adjustment.

### Natural Increase of Population.

The number of births exceeded the number of deaths by 28.

### Infantile Mortality.

Eight children under one year of age died during the year. This gives an Infantile Mortality rate of 41.99 as compared with that for England and Wales 32, and 28.02 for the preceding year.

The following table gives the ages at death of these children :—

TABLE I.

					Male	Female	Total
Days	0— 1	..	..	..	1	1	2
	— 7	..	..	..	1	2	3
	—14	..	..	..	-	-	-
	—31	..	..	..	1	-	1
Months	— 6	..	..	..	2	-	2
	—12	..	..	..	-	-	-
Total under 1 year	..	..	..	..	5	3	8

The causes of death can be analysed as follows :—

Haemorrhagic disease of newborn	..	..	1
Congenital abnormality	..	..	3
Infections	..	..	1
Prematurity	..	..	3

Five of these deaths can probably be classed as preventable.

### Maternal Mortality.

There were no Maternal Deaths in the Rural District during the year. This gives a maternal mortality rate of 0.00 as compared with 4.50 for 1948.

## CAUSES OF DEATH.

## REGISTRAR-GENERAL'S RETURN.

TABLE II.

<i>Diseases</i>		1949		<i>Total</i>
		<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	
1.	Typhoid and Paratyphoid Fevers ..	-	-	-
2.	Cerebro-spinal Fever .. ..	-	-	-
3.	Scarlet Fever .. ..	-	-	-
4.	Whooping Cough .. ..	-	-	-
5.	Diphtheria .. ..	-	-	-
6.	Tuberculosis of Respiratory System ..	1	1	2
7.	Other forms of Tuberculosis .. ..	-	2	2
8.	Syphilitic Disease .. ..	1	-	1
9.	Influenza .. ..	-	1	1
10.	Measles .. ..	-	-	-
11.	Acute Poliomyelitis and Polioencephalitis	-	-	-
12.	Acute Infectious Encephalitis ..	-	-	-
13M.	Cancer of Buccal Cavity and Oesophagus (males only) .. ..	1	-	1
13F.	Cancer of Uterus .. ..	-	-	-
14.	Cancer of Stomach and Duodenum ..	4	4	8
15.	Cancer of Breast .. ..	-	4	4
16.	Cancer of all other sites .. ..	13	8	21
17.	Diabetes .. ..	-	-	-
18.	Intracranial Vascular Lesions .. ..	7	12	19
19.	Heart Disease .. ..	21	15	36
20.	Other diseases of Circulatory System ..	2	1	3
21.	Bronchitis .. ..	5	2	7
22.	Pneumonia .. ..	-	1	1
23.	Other Respiratory Diseases .. ..	3	2	5
24.	Ulceration of stomach or duodenum ..	1	1	2
25.	Diarrhoea (under 2 years of age) ..	1	-	1
26.	Appendicitis .. ..	-	-	-
27.	Other Digestive Diseases .. ..	-	1	1
28.	Nephritis .. ..	2	5	7
29.	Puerperal and post abortive Sepsis ..	-	-	-
30.	Other Maternal Causes .. ..	-	-	-
31.	Premature Birth .. ..	1	2	3
32.	Congenital Malformations, Birth Injury, Infantile Disease .. ..	5	1	6
33.	Suicide .. ..	1	-	1
34.	Road Traffic Accidents .. ..	3	-	3
35.	Other Violent Causes .. ..	2	3	5
36.	All other causes .. ..	5	8	13
		79	74	153

Birth Rates, Civilian Death Rates, Analysis of Mortality, Maternal Mortality and Case Rates for certain Infectious Diseases in the year 1949. Provisional figures based on Weekly and Quarterly Returns.

TABLE III.

	England and Wales	126 C.B.s, and great towns including London	148 smaller towns Resident Pop. 25,000—50,000 1931 Census	London Adm. County	Ripon & Pateley Bridge R.D.
<b>Births.</b>		Rates per 1,000 civilian pop	ulation		
Live Births	16.7(a)	18.7	18.0	18.5	15.7
Still Births	0.39(a)	0.47	0.40	0.37	0.43
<b>Deaths.</b>					
All causes	11.7	12.5	11.6	12.2	13.3
Typhoid and Paratyphoid	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Whooping Cough	0.01	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.00
Diphtheria	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Tuberculosis	0.45	0.52	0.42	0.52	0.35
Influenza	0.15	0.15	0.14	0.11	0.09
Smallpox	0.00	0.00	—	—	—
Acute Polio- myelitis and Polioenceph- alitis	0.01	0.02	0.02	0.01	0.00
Pneumonia	0.51	0.56	0.49	0.59	0.09
<b>Notifications (Corrected)</b>					
Typhoid Fever	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.00
Paratyphoid Fever	0.01	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.00
Cerebro-spinal Fever	0.02	0.03	0.02	0.02	0.00
Scarlet Fever	1.63	1.72	1.83	1.46	2.08
Whooping Cough	2.39	2.44	2.39	1.70	10.93
Diphtheria	0.04	0.05	0.04	0.07	0.00
Erysipelas	0.19	0.20	0.19	0.17	0.78
Smallpox	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Measles	8.95	8.91	9.18	8.54	26.04
Pneumonia	0.80	0.91	0.65	0.55	1.47
Acute Poliomyelitis	0.13	0.13	0.12	0.18	0.09
Acute Polioenceph- alitis	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.01	0.00
Food Poisoning	0.14	0.16	0.14	0.19	0.00
<b>Deaths,</b>		Rates per 1,000 live births			
All causes under 1 year of age	32(b)	37	30	29	41.9
Enteritis and Diarrhoea under 2 years of age	3.0	3.8	2.4	1.7	5.5
<b>Notifications (Corrected)</b>		Rate per 1,000 Total (Live &	Still) Births		
Puerperal Fever and Pyrexia	6.31	8.14	5.30	6.82	0.00

(a) = Rates per 1,000 total population. (b) = Per 1,000 related live births.

**Table III—continued.**

Maternal Mortality in England and Wales.

Abortion with Sepsis	Abortion without Sepsis	Puerperal Infections	Other Maternal causes	Ripon & Pateley Bridge
0.11	0.05	0.11	0.71	0.00

Abortion—Mortality per million women aged 15—44 — England and Wales.

With Sepsis	Without Sepsis	Ripon and Pateley Bridge
8	4	—

**SECTION B.****GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES FOR THE AREA.****Public Health Officers of the Authority.**

The Medical Officer of Health serves Ripon Corporation in a similar capacity, and is the Divisional Medical Officer for the County Council.

The Chief Sanitary Inspector also acts as Engineer and Cleansing Superintendent. There are two additional Sanitary Inspectors.

**HEALTH SERVICES PROVIDED BY THE RURAL  
DISTRICT COUNCIL.****Mortuary.**

The Council provides a mortuary and post-mortem room at Pateley Bridge. Three bodies were admitted during 1949. The average length of stay was three days.

By arrangements with Ripon Corporation the Council also has the use of the City Mortuary situated at Skellbank.

**National Assistance Act, 1948. Section 47.**

During the year action was taken in one case under this Section.

An old lady of over 70 was living by herself in an unfit house which she was unable to keep in a reasonable state of cleanliness because of her condition.

The Council made application to the Court under the above Section and, after two adjournments, the Magistrates made an Order for three months removal to Part III accommodation.

At the expiration of this period an application for an extension was made. The old lady promised to arrange for someone to live with her. An extension was made for a fortnight. She then returned to somewhat better accommodation in her village with a friend who resided with her.

Action under Section 47 is a slow process. The procedure is useless in cases of emergency, where old people are ill and uncared for, and refuse to go into a hospital or other place where care can be provided.

If any permanent improvement in conditions can be obtained, it seems to me to depend entirely on what can be done to provide better housing or to obtain assistance in the house for these people. Removal for a few months is no solution of the difficulty, but does provide a time for other action to be taken.

## **HEALTH SERVICES PROVIDED BY THE COUNTY COUNCIL.**

### **School Health Service.**

The Medical Officer of Health is also Divisional School Medical Officer. Dr. Ashmore is Assistant School Medical Officer. Routine school medical inspections are carried out and also examinations of special cases. School nurses visit the schools regularly. Minor Ailments Clinics are held at Alma House, Ripon, every morning from Monday to Friday, and at the Secondary Modern School, Pateley Bridge, every Friday morning. Specialist clinics for orthopaedic, paediatric, ophthalmic, and ear, nose and throat cases are also provided.

### **Care of Expectant and Nursing Mothers.**

A weekly ante-natal and post-natal clinic is held by a Specialist at Alma House, Ripon. Two clinics monthly are also held in the Methodist Buildings, Pateley Bridge.

### **Domiciliary Midwifery Service.**

The Rural District is completely covered by Domiciliary midwives.

### **Child Welfare Service.**

A weekly welfare centre is held in Ripon, a fortnightly centre in Pateley Bridge, and a monthly centre in Summerbridge. The Voluntary Associations continue to give valuable help.

### **Care of Premature Babies in the Home.**

Premature babies, by reason of their small size and frailty, are especially liable to die during the first weeks after birth. A special cot and other equipment is provided which can be taken quickly to the home on request from the doctor or midwife. Two members of the public health nursing staff have been specially trained at the Sorrento Maternity Home, Birmingham, in the care of these infants, and are available to give expert assistance.

### **Health Visiting.**

Three Health Visitors work in the Rural District. These officers provide advice and help to mothers and sick or aged persons. They provide information for Hospitals, Doctors and Clinics.

### **Home Nursing Service.**

Six district nurses work in the Rural District. A relief District Nurse-Midwife has been appointed.

### **Home Help Service.**

Where possible, Home Helps are provided in suitable cases. There are, unfortunately, still many villages where no home help is available, owing to shortage of staff.

### **Mental Health.**

Supervision and care are provided for mental defectives. Case histories and background reports are provided in cases of mental illness on request from mental hospitals. A Mental Health Social Worker is employed,



### Prevention of Illness, Care and After Care.

The various officers of the Local Health Authority and the officers of the Rural District Health Department co-operate closely in respect of this work. The County provides residential accommodation at Allhallowgate, Ripon. A Tuberculosis Visitor does valuable work.

### Ambulance Service.

The County Ambulance Depot is at Harrogate. Both in Pateley Bridge and Ripon, however, the Local Divisions of the St. John Ambulance Brigade continue to operate an efficient service as agents of the County Council.

The Ambulance Officer at Pateley Bridge has kindly supplied the following details of the work done during the year :—

Mileage .. .. .	13,915
Number of cases conveyed .. .. .	427
Drivers time (in hours) .. .. .	649
Attendants time (in hours) .. .. .	424

### Immunisation.

This was carried out during the year by private practitioners, by the School Medical Service, and at Infant Welfare Centres. The following figures give details :—

	<i>Under 5 years</i>		<i>5-14 years</i>		<i>Total</i>
Number immunised during 1949	97	..	58	..	155
Number receiving refresher doses during 1949	5	..	100	..	105

The position at the 31st December, 1949, was as follows :—

	At 31st Dec., 1949	
	Under 5 years	5—14 years
Estimated population .. .. .	866	1503
Number who had received complete course of immunisation .. .. .	311	822
Percentage immunised .. .. .	35.9%	54.7%

### Age distribution of immunised children.

Year of Birth	1949	1948	1947	1946	1945	1940—44	1935—39	Total
No. immunised	—	66	83	104	68	323	499	1143
Estimated mid year population 1948	866					1503		2369

### Vaccination.

With the repeal of the Vaccination Acts, this preventive measure is now on the same voluntary footing as immunisation against diphtheria. During 1949 invitations were sent to the parents of all babies born in the Public Health Division. The following table gives details of the vaccinations performed :—

Number of persons vaccinated (or re-vaccinated) during 1949.

Born in years	1949	1945—1948	1935—1944	Before 1935	Total
Number vaccinated	57	48	11	—	116
Number re-vaccinated	—	—	—	4	4

Live births in area during 12 months ended 30th June, 1949 — 257.

Vaccination rate for infants — 17.4%.

### Venereal Diseases.

A Social Worker is employed who works in close co-operation with the Special Treatment Clinics serving the area, undertaking contact tracing and preventive work.

## HEALTH SERVICES PROVIDED BY THE REGIONAL HOSPITAL BOARD.

### Infectious Diseases.

The District was served by the Ripon Isolation Hospital and Thistle Hill Hospital, Knaresborough. The former closed during the year.

### Smallpox.

Accommodation is provided by the Board as required.

### General Hospitals.

The Rural District is served by the Hospitals at Ripon and Harrogate. The Leeds Hospitals are also within reach.

### Sanatoria.

The Board provides Sanatoria at Scotton Banks and at Middleton-in-Wharfedale.

### Maternity Hospitals.

The district is served by the Maternity Hospitals at Ripon and Harrogate.

## SECTION C.

### SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA.

#### Nuisance Inspections.

Total No. of Inspections made in 1949 for Nuisances only	..	348
“ “ Nuisances found during 1949 .. .. .	..	326
“ “ Nuisances in hand from 1948 .. .. .	..	21
“ “ Nuisances abated during 1949 .. .. .	..	347
Notices served (informal)—287.	Complied with—287.	
“ “ (statutory)—9.	Complied with— 7.	



<b>Nuisances.</b>							<i>Found.</i>	<i>Abated.</i>
Full ashpits	..	..	..	..	..	..	16	16
Defective and stopped	cavespouts	..	..	..	..	..	76	72
"	fallpipes	..	..	..	..	..	32	32
Accumulation of refuse	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	9
Defective roofs	..	..	..	..	..	..	21	21
" drains	..	..	..	..	..	..	15	12
" ashpits	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	3
Dirty houses	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	6
Stopped drain	..	..	..	..	..	..	27	27
Defective water closets	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	6
Insufficient drainage	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	7
Defective yard surfaces	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2
" ventilating shafts	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	10
Damp walls	..	..	..	..	..	..	25	20
Animals	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	6
Other nuisances	..	..	..	..	..	..	64	63
Untrapped sink wastes	..	..	..	..	..	..	20	20
							<hr/> 347	<hr/> 332

### **Regulated Building, Trades, etc.**

<i>Particulars.</i>	<i>Condition.</i>	<i>No. in District.</i>	<i>No. Registered</i>	<i>No. Inspections.</i>
Knackers' Yard.	Satisfactory.	2	2	14

### **Closet Accommodation.**

No. of privies with open middens	..	..	..	..	592
" " covered middens	..	..	..	..	752
No. of pail or tub closets	..	..	..	..	409
" water closets	..	..	..	..	1398
New W.C.'s and re-construction during 1949	..	..	..	..	52

### **Drainage and Sewerage.**

<i>No. of Parishes sewered.</i>	<i>No. unsewered.</i>	<i>Inspections made at Sewage Disposal Works.</i>	<i>Condition.</i>
22	17	1063	Satisfactory.

During the year the Council adopted the procedure under Section 47 of the Public Health Act, 1936, for the conversion of privies to Water closets. Under this section the Council pay 50% or £12 10s. 0d. (whichever is the less) of the cost of the conversion. Several owners have already taken advantage of this grant, and it is anticipated that during the coming year the number of applicants will be increased greatly.

Sewage disposal schemes have been built for new Council houses in course of erection at Bishop Thornton and North Stainley, and further " on site " schemes are in course of preparation for the new houses to be erected in Darley and Clint.

There has been an increase in the number of septic tanks constructed, in the District where no public sewer is available, and these have been completed to the specifications laid down by the Council.

The various sewage disposal works in your area have been regularly maintained and cleansed by whole and part time attendants, and with the exception of Shaw Mills have shown no cause for complaint.

The following is a report on the drainage and sewerage of the parishes in your district.

**Aldfield.** A sewer runs through the village to a small Sewage Disposal Works consisting of a sedimentation tank and filter which is adequate for the present number of houses. The effluent discharges into a small stream in Spa Gill Wood which eventually joins the River Skell.

**Azerley.** The hamlet of Azerley comprises only the Chase, and a few farms each of which has an adequate drainage system.

There is a sewer in the village of Galphay, but it is in bad condition, and discharges into a stream at the entrance of the village in Galphay Lane, without treatment. A new sewer and disposal works is required for the Village. A scheme which was prepared in 1935 by the Engineers to the Council, has been brought forward for consideration.

There is no proper sewer in the village of Mickley. Most of the house drainage delivers into septic tanks and cesspools. At the best end of the village there is a drain taking various properties and discharging into the River Ure. As in the case of Galphay a new scheme is required for the village, and one which was prepared in 1935 has been brought forward for consideration.

**Bewerley.** The village is sewered and discharges into the main Pateley Bridge sewer. The sewage carried is treated at Glasshouses Sewage Disposal works. The remainder of the parish is very scattered, and no public sewer is available. Treatment in this area is effected by septic tanks and cesspools.

**Birstwith.** There is no public sewer in the parish of Birstwith and disposal of drainage is effected by means of septic tanks and cesspools.

**Bishop Monkton.** This village is sewered throughout and has a sprinkler system of disposal works with the effluent discharging to a stream which eventually joins the River Ure.

**Bishop Thornton.** There is no public sewer in the village of Bishop Thornton. A small "on site" scheme has been erected to dispose of drainage from the new Council Houses in course of erection.

The village of Shaw Mills is sewered to a small disposal works with a mechanical sprinkler. Considerable difficulty has been experienced in maintaining these works, owing to a large volume of trade effluent being discharged into the sewer, for which quantity the works were not designed. The effluent from these works discharges into Thornton Beck, which joins the river Nidd.

**Bridge Hewick.** This parish consists of a few farms and farm workers cottages. Some of the properties join the Copt Hewick sewer. The new houses erected by the Council are provided with a septic tank and filter which gives adequate treatment.

**Clint.** The drainage of the Burnt Yates portion of this parish is collected by a drain which discharges on to land on the slope towards Shaw Mills. The village requires properly sewerage and providing with a disposal works.

The portion of the parish from the fork of the road to Birstwith to the district boundary also requires sewerage. The new houses erected by the Council are provided with a septic tank and filter which gives adequate treatment.

**Clotherholme.** The most populous portion of this parish is in the Lark Hill area near to the City of Ripon boundary. It is served by a very good sewer laid during the 1914-1918 war and taken over from the War Department. The disposal is by two small sedimentation tanks from which the effluent runs on to land areas and thence to the banks of the River Laver. It is not a very efficient disposal works. The tanks were originally part of a fish hatchery and were converted to sedimentation tanks and the land areas are of insufficient size.

**Copt Hewick.** The drainage of the major portion of the parish of Copt Hewick passes into an old sewer which appears to have been constructed for both land and house drainage and which passes through part of the parish of Bridge Hewick, discharging on the north-east side of Hewick Bridge. A new sewer and a disposal works is required for this village. A scheme was being prepared at the time of the outbreak of the war but was not proceeded with.

**Daere.** The village is sewered along with a portion of the parish of Hartwith to a Sewage Disposal Works at Daere. The works are comprised of sedimentation tanks and sprinklers. The size of the works is such that they are only just capable of dealing with the amount of sewage received even when maintained at the greatest possible efficiency. The portion known as Daere Top is not sewered.

**Eavestone.** This parish is composed mainly of agricultural holdings. It is very scattered and has no public sewer.

**Fountains Earth.** The village of Lofthouse is the most populous part of the parish. It is a compact village on the side and at the foot of the hill. It is sewered and has a small disposal works with a sprinkler filter which is just capable of dealing with the present drainage.

**Givendale.** This parish has no village and the farms have their own drainage system.

**Grantley.** There is no public sewer in the village of Grantley. Sewage disposal is effected by means of septic tanks.

**Grewelthorpe.** The village of Grewelthorpe is sewered throughout and has two disposal works, the larger being at the south end of the village. These works are quite capable of dealing with the amount of sewage produced at present.

**Hartwith-cum-Winsley.** The most populous parts of the parish are Low Laithe and Summerbridge. They are sewered and discharge at Daere Sewage Disposal Works.

**High and Low Bishopside.** The town of Patcley Bridge is sewered and along with the sewage of Beverley and Glasshouses, treatment is given at a new disposal works on the banks of the River Nidd below Glasshouses.

The small village of Wath above Pateley Bridge is drained and sewered to a Sewage Disposal Works constructed in 1936 with sprinkler filters.

**Kirkby Malzeard.** This village is sewered throughout and the sewage is treated by sedimentation and land filtration in a works about a mile from the village on land near the Kex Beck.

**Laverton.** This village is badly drained. There is an old drain collecting a portion of the drainage of the village which eventually reaches the River Laver; there is no treatment. The village requires to be sewered and a disposal works provided.

**Lindrick-with-Studley Royal and Fountains.** There is no defined village in this parish. The drainage of Studley Royal is dealt with by septic tanks treatment as is also the property in the area near and including Fountains Hall. The effluent eventually is discharged into the River Skell.

**Littlethorpe.** There is no public sewer for any part of Littlethorpe. Most of the houses are drained to septic tanks, the effluent going either to the land, to St. Helen's Gutter, or to the Canal. Littlethorpe is a large and scattered parish and is divided by the Ripon-Harrogate road. The village lies to the east of this road, to the west there are only farms.

**Markenfield Hall.** This parish comprises the Hall and several agricultural cottages. It has its own private drainage system which is satisfactory.



**Markington - with - Wallerthwaite.** A sewer runs throughout the village of Markington and terminates in a disposal works on the bank of the stream below Ingerthorpe. Disposal is by means of sedimentation and land filtration. There is no sewer to take the drainage of the hamlet of Ingerthorpe, and as this hamlet is now supplied with pressure water from the new Markington supply a sewer would be a great advantage. There is a sewer and a small disposal works which serves the houses on the south side of Dove Bank. The properties comprising the Rose and Crown Hotel, the Stationmaster's house and railway station and about another dozen dwellings depend upon cesspools for disposing of their drainage. This is unsatisfactory and a small sewage disposal works is desirable.

**Menwith-with-Darley.** This is a long straggling parish. The village has no public sewer. The provision of sewers and disposal works is necessary as undoubtedly much of the drainage of the village finds its way into the stream of the River Nidd.

**Newby-with-Mulwith.** This parish is comprised of Newby Hall and adjacent farms. It has its own sewage disposal system.

**North Stainley and Sleningford.** There is an old sewer running through this village which was evidently laid to take house drainage. It is in part unjointed and laid in or above an old Roman drain. It terminates in a tank but owing to the amount of top water taken by the sewer it is often washed out in winter time. A new sewer and sewage disposal works would greatly improve the position.

**Nunwick-cum-Howgrave.** This is an agricultural parish with no village and consists of only a few farms. It is not sewered. The new houses erected by the Council are provided with a septic tank and filter, which gives efficient treatment.

**Sawley.** There is no proper sewer in the village of Sawley. A system of very old drains running into tanks and thence to the stream comprises the drainage of the village. In some parts the drains open into ditches and run open through fields back into drains again. The village requires a sewer and sewage disposal works.

**Sharow.** The sewer at Sharow is a very old one. There were no inspection chambers on the length down the village street until about six years ago when it was opened at the bottom of the village and a chamber constructed where the overflow from one of the village water supplies discharges into it. It flows through a small catch pit and thence into the River Ure.

**Skelding.** This is an agricultural parish where each property deals with its own drainage.

**Skelton.** There is a sewer throughout the village of Skelton which discharges into a disposal works consisting of a sedimentation tank and land areas. These areas have a clay sub-soil and do not allow of a great deal of filtration. The effluent is discharged into a gutter which joins the River Ure.

**Stonebeck Down.** The village of Ramsgill has no proper sewer or disposal works, the drainage being treated by individual septic tanks before discharging into a stream which is a tributary of the River Nidd.

**Stonebeck Up.** The village of Middlesmoor is sewered to a disposal works consisting of sedimentation tanks and mechanical sprinkler filter on the hillside below the village which is sufficient for the present flow of sewage. It is not expected that there will be a large increase in the number of houses in this village.

**Studley Roger.** The drainage of this village is at present maintained by the Aldfield Estate Company. It is not a modern system and it discharges on to land between the village and the River Skell. It could, with great advantage, be properly sewered and disposal works provided.

**Sutton Grange.** This is a small parish comprising a few farms and farm workers' cottages. The properties deal with their own drainage.

**Thornthwaite-with-Padside.** This is a scattered agricultural parish. It is not sewered.

**Thruscross.** This is a scattered agricultural parish. It is not sewered.

**Warsill.** This is a scattered parish. It is not sewered.

**Winksley.** The village of Winksley has no proper sewer. Its drainage goes eventually towards the River Laver. It is a small compact village and should be dealt with fairly easily. The new Council Houses erected by the Council are provided with a septic tank and filter, which gives efficient treatment.

## RIVERS AND STREAMS.

With the exception of Thornton Beck at Shaw Mills, there has been no pollution of rivers and streams in the district.

Every effort is being made to prevent pollution of Thornton Beck, in spite of great difficulties.

## WATER.

The district is traversed by four large trunk mains owned by Bradford, Leeds, Harrogate and Ripon Corporations. The parishes through which these trunk mains pass have a right of supply from them under the various Local Water Acts. In the case of the three latter mains this right is enjoyed by many parishes. The remainder of the area is well supplied by individual schemes most of which are owned and maintained by the Council.

Despite the water shortage during this exceptionally dry year, the supplies maintained by the Council did not fail, though in some cases it was necessary to restrict users by turning off the mains. Many private supplies in the area dried up, and wherever possible assistance was given to these cases.

The village of Greenhow was supplied daily by lorry from Pateley Bridge until the end of October.

In order to bring water to the greatest possible portion of the district, and to co-ordinate all individual supplies, a Regional Scheme has been prepared by the Council's Engineer. This scheme has been examined in principle by the responsible Engineer of the Ministry of Health, but his observations have not been received.

The necessity for the Regional Scheme has been stressed by the Council who are making every endeavour to secure its commencement.

Samples of the various supplies in the area have been taken and the following table shows numbers and results.

PARISH	Total Sample Taken	Supply		Type		Bacteriological		RESULTS.	
		Public	Private	Bact'lgl	Chemical	Satis	Unsatis.	Satis.	Chemical
BEWERLEY	2	2	-	2	-	3	8	2	-
BIRSTWITH	11	-	11	11	-	1	4	-	-
BISHOP MONKTON	6	6	-	5	1	1	3	1	-
BISHOP THORNTON	5	1	4	4	1	1	3	1	-
CLINT	1	1	-	-	1	-	-	1	-
COPT HEWICK	6	2	4	5	1	2	3	1	-
DACRE	2	-	2	1	1	1	-	-	1
FOUNTAINS EARTH	1	1	-	-	1	-	-	1	-
HIGH & LOW BISHOPSIDE	5	2	3	3	2	1	2	2	-
KIRKBY MALZEARD	1	1	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
LINDRICK-WITH-STUDLEY	1	1	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
ROYAL & FOUNTAINS	1	1	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
LITTLETHORPE	1	-	1	1	-	1	1	-	-
MARKINGTON	6	6	-	5	1	2	3	1	-
DARLEY	2	-	2	2	-	-	2	-	-
NORTH STAINLEY	3	-	3	1	2	-	1	1	1
SAWLEY	2	1	1	2	-	-	2	-	-
STONEBECK DOWN	1	1	-	-	1	-	-	1	-
STONEBECK UP	1	1	-	-	1	-	-	1	-
STUDLEY ROGER	1	1	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
WARSILL	6	-	6	6	-	1	5	-	-
WINKSLEY	1	1	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
TOTAL	65	28	37	50	15	16	34	13	2

Number of villages on piped supply provided by Local Authority or under private arrangements .. .. .	28
Number of Inspections made in connection with maintenance of Public Supplies .. .. .	292
Number of samples taken for Chemical Examination .. .. .	15
" " Bacteriological Examination .. .. .	50
Number of unsatisfactory samples .. .. .	36

## WATER SUPPLIES.

**Aldfield.** The village is supplied privately with a piped water supply by the Aldfield Estate Company from the Leeds trunk main. There are twelve houses with water piped into the houses. None are supplied by standpipes.

**Galphay.** Water is supplied from a privately owned well in a field which is slightly higher than the greater part of the village. This does not allow of all houses being supplied in the first floor rooms, and some few houses are too high for the supply to reach them in pipes. A scheme has been forwarded to the Ministry of Health for approval to supply this village from Ripon City Trunk Main.

**Givendale.** This is an agricultural parish, and is now supplied by the Ripon Corporation supply.

**Grantley.** This parish is supplied by the Grantley Estate Water supply. It has no houses supplied from public mains.

**Grewelthorpe.** The village of Grewelthorpe is supplied from a small reservoir at Bramley Cottage which is filled by the collection of springs in nearby land. Eighty-five houses have water piped on and five are supplied from standpipes.

**Hartwith-cum-Winsley.** Twenty-one Council houses are supplied from a pipe which is in turn supplied by arrangement with a neighbouring owner through a small reservoir. The remaining part of the parish is supplied privately from springs in hills above the village and other privately owned sources. Boring operations are now in progress to find a source of water to supply the village of Summerbridge.

**High and Low Bishopside.** The water supply to the town of Pateley Bridge is from two sources, Quarry Lane Reservoir filled from springs in the hill to the North of Pateley Bridge, and the Eagle Hall Reservoir from the level below Greenhow Hill. The water for the village of Glasshouses is from an open reservoir privately owned, above the village. The source is somewhat uncertain, as it appears to be gathered in the hills above, and probably collects springs on the way down. The hamlet of Wath has a pressure supply of water privately owned. The number of houses with water piped in and from public mains is 245 and 3 with standpipe supply.

**Kirkby Malzeard.** The water supply is from underground spring collection into a small covered reservoir at Kexmoor from whence it is piped into the village, a distance of about two miles. In periods of drought, there is insufficient water to supply all the needs of the village. At the lower extremity of the main a connection has been made to the Leeds trunk main. The number of houses piped inside is 110 with 25 supplied from standpipes.

**Laverton.** There is no public water main supplying any premises in the parish of Laverton. The parish is essentially agricultural, and many farms are very isolated. These have their own private supplies.

**Lindrick-with-Studley Royal and Fountains.** The water supply in this parish is by private arrangement by the Ripon Corporation with Aldfield Estate Company. Sixteen houses have water piped inside, and none are on standpipes.



**Littlethorpe.** The portion of the village nearest to Ripon is supplied in detail with water by the Ripon Corporation, and the remainder of the village depends upon wells for its supply. The number of houses with water piped inside is 33. There are no standpipes. A scheme is under consideration to extend the Ripon Corporation supply to include the remainder of the village.

**Markenfield Hall.** There is no public water supply to this parish which comprises one farmhouse and four cottages. Water is supplied inside the houses from a private reservoir.

**Markington-with-Wallerthwaite.** The water supply is from a spring to the west of the village. This is pumped to a reservoir on high land near Hob Green and gravitates to the village and to Ingerthorpe. There are 62 houses with piped supplies and 11 on standpipes. A borehole has been put down to supplement the existing supply, in order that there will be sufficient water to supply the additional new houses.

**Menwith-with-Darley.** The water supply to a portion of the village is from a bore hole on land adjoining Station Lane. The water is pumped to a small reservoir near the Methodist Chapel in Sheepcote Lane. During the year a 4 inch C.I. main has been laid through the entire village. This will eventually be incorporated in the Regional scheme. Twenty-four houses are already connected to this main.

**Newby-with-Mulwith.** This parish is comprised of Newby Hall and adjacent farms. It is privately supplied with water.

**North Stainley-with-Sleningford.** There are only three properties on public water mains owned by Ripon Corporation. The village is supplied from wells. A new borehole has been put down to serve the new Council houses erected during the year.

**Nunwick-cum-Howgrave.** This agricultural parish consists of a few farms, three of which have piped water supplies into the houses from a Ripon Corporation main passing through the parish.

**Sawley.** The village of Sawley is supplied from a public well on the Green, and some farms derive their supply from a privately owned reservoir on high land in Moor Lane. There are no public piped supplies.

**Sharow.** Part of this parish is supplied by Ripon Corporation in detail, and 18 houses have water piped inside. The Hall and some of the Estate properties are supplied from a privately owned reservoir, and 8 houses take their supplies from a standpipe at the lower part of the village.

**Skelding.** This is an agricultural parish where each property has its own well or spring.

**Skelton.** The former water supply to this parish owned by the Newby Hall Estate Company has been superseded by a supply of water from the Ripon City mains.

**Stonebeck Down.** There is no public supply to the village of Ramsgill which is the most populous centre of the parish. There is a privately owned reservoir in the hill above the village.

**Stonebeck Up.** The village of Middlesmoor derives its water from springs in the high land collected in a reservoir and piped through the village. There are 31 houses with piped supplies inside, and none on standpipes.

**Studley Roger.** Water is supplied to this village by private arrangement between the Ripon Corporation and the Aldfield Estate Company. There are 39 houses with piped supplies inside, and none on standpipes.

**Sutton Grange.** This small Parish has no Public Water supply. Farms and cottages derive their supply from a privately owned reservoir filled from a bore hole by a wind pump.

**Thornthwaite-with-Padside.** This is a scattered agricultural parish in which there is no public water main.

**Thruscross.** This is a scattered agricultural parish in which there is no public water main.

**Warsill.** A scattered agricultural parish with no public water main. Most of the farms have a good water supply piped from a reservoir owned by the Swarcliffe Estate.

**Winksley.** Water is supplied to this village under pressure through a concrete lined 3" main from the Leeds trunk main. There are 17 houses with piped supplies inside, and no houses supplied from standpipes. A scheme has been prepared to disconnect the existing village main from the Leeds trunk main, and a supply is to be taken from the Ripon City trunk main.

## PUBLIC CLEANSING.

The whole of the populated areas of the district and the majority of the properties on main roads are now scheduled for the collection of domestic refuse. The collection scheme is working satisfactorily and gives no cause for complaint. It has been noted that there is a considerable increase in the quantity of refuse collected, necessitating regular dressing of refuse tips and dumps. A new refuse tip is to be opened at Darley in the new year, after the making of a new entrance road. Refuse tips have been regularly treated for rats, and there is no evidence of an increase of the rat population on such tips.

During the year the Council instituted a service for the weekly cleansing of pail closets and emptying of cesspools and septic tanks, to premises where sewers are not readily accessible. A survey was carried out prior to the service being instituted, and it was expected that 348 premises would derive the benefit of the service. At the end of the year the collecting vehicle was servicing 489 pail closets weekly, and 140 septic tanks and cesspools had been located and emptied. The reaction to the introduction of this scheme has been very gratifying.

## SHOPS.

Seventy-two premises in the area are registered under the Shops Acts. These are made up of village stores and post offices in the more thinly populated portions of the area, with a more specialised type of shop in the Town of Pateley Bridge.

Regular inspections are made of these premises, and there has been little cause for complaint.

## SMOKE ABATEMENT.

There have been no cases of nuisance arising from smoke emissions, and no abatement has, therefore, been necessary.

## ERADICATION OF BED BUGS.

There have been no cases of infestation by bed bugs during the year.

**FACTORIES ACT, 1947.**

Prescribed particulars on the administration of the Act.

**PART I OF THE ACT.****1.—Inspections** for the purposes of provisions as to health.

Premises	Number on Register	Number of		
		Inspection	Written notices	Occupiers Prosecuted
(1) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 & 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities .. ..	53	71	4	—
(2) Factories not included in (1) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authorities .. ..	—	—	—	—
(3) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority excluding out-workers' Premises .. ..	—	—	—	—
Total .. ..	53	71	4	—

**2.—Cases in which defects were found.**

Particulars	Number of cases in which defects were found.				Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted
	Found	Remedied	Referred to H.M. Inspector	by H.M. Inspector	
Want of cleanliness ..	—	—	—	—	—
Overcrowding ..	—	—	—	—	—
Unreasonable temp.'re ..	—	—	—	—	—
Inadequate ventilation ..	—	—	—	—	—
Inadequate drainage of floors ..	—	—	—	—	—
Sanitary conveniences :					
(a) Insufficient ..	2	2	—	—	—
(b) Unsuitable or defective ..	2	2	—	—	—
(c) Not separate for sexes ..	—	—	—	—	—
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outwork) ..	—	—	—	—	—
Total ..	4	4	—	—	—

**SECTION D.**  
**HOUSING.**  
**Year 1949.**

County District—Ripon and Pateley Bridge Rural District.

Number of dwelling houses in the district — 3701.

Number of back-to-back houses included in above — None.

1. Inspection of dwelling houses during the year.
  - 1 (a) Total number of dwelling houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Act) — 341.
  - (b) Number of inspections made for the purpose — 472.
  - 2 (a) Number of dwelling houses (included under sub-head (1) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations — Nil.
  - (b) Number of inspections made for the purpose — Nil.
3. Number of dwelling houses needing further action :—
  - (a) Number considered to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation — 525.
  - (b) Number (excluding those in sub-head (3) (a) above), found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation — 529.
2. Remedy of defects during the year without service of formal notices.  
Number of defective dwelling houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their officers — 92.
3. Action under Statutory Powers during the year.
  - A. Proceedings under Section 9, 10 and 16, Housing Act, 1936 :—
    - (1) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs — 3.
    - (2) Number of dwelling houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices :—
      - (a) By owners — 1.
      - (b) By Local Authority — 2.
  - B. Proceedings under Public Health Acts.
    - (1) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied — 6.
    - (2) Number of dwelling houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices :—
      - (a) By owners — 1.
      - (b) By Local Authority in default of owners — 5.
  - C. Proceedings under Sections 11 and 13 of the Housing Act, 1936.
    - (1) Number of representations, etc. made in respect of dwelling houses unfit for habitation — Nil.
    - (2) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made — Nil.
    - (3) Number of dwelling houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders — Nil.
  - D. Proceedings under Section 12 of the Housing Act, 1936.
    - (1) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms, in respect of which Closing Orders were made — Nil.
    - (2) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms, the Closing Orders in respect of which were determined, the tenements or room having been rendered fit — Nil.
4. Housing Act, 1936—Part IV—Overcrowding.
  - (a) (1) Number of dwellings overcrowded at the end of the year — 11.
  - (2) Number of families dwelling therein — 15.
  - (3) Number of persons dwelling therein — 88.
  - (b) Number of new cases of overcrowding reported during year— 5.
  - (c) (1) Number of cases of overcrowding relieved during year — 3.
  - (2) Number of persons concerned in such cases — 27.

**NEW HOUSES.**

5. Number of new houses provided during the year :—
 

By Local Authority :—	Permanent type	..	49.
	Temporary type	..	Nil.
- By Private Enterprise — 7.



Parish	Acreage	Population 1931 Census	No. of Inhabited Houses (1/2/50)	No. of Council Houses 1919-39	No. of Council Houses 1939-45	No. of Council Houses 1945-49 (Dec.)	Hobhouse Report				No. of con- demned Houses
							Cat. A	Cat. B	Cat. C	Cat. D	
Aldfield	1272	97	24	-	-	-	-	8	7	-	-
Azerley	4002	387	112	-	-	-	5	28	11	31	3
Bewerley	5774	664	224	-	-	-	11	51	42	44	-
Birstwith	1802	459	124	-	-	-	29	40	17	1	-
Bishop Monkton	2186	430	165	-	-	10	61	24	20	9	-
Bishop Thornton	3136	409	114	-	-	-	5	15	16	29	-
Bridge Hewick	911	51	21	-	-	8	-	1	5	2	-
Clint	1944	378	126	10	-	-	20	32	9	4	-
Clotherholme	644	118	62	-	-	-	22	12	3	-	-
Copt Hewick	661	139	53	8	-	-	4	9	6	16	4
Dacre	5385	474	147	-	-	-	6	18	26	12	-
Eavestone	1144	43	8	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-
Fountains Earth	6743	281	85	8	-	-	12	5	13	33	7
Givendale	849	40	9	-	-	-	-	5	5	-	-
Grantley	773	161	44	-	-	-	1	6	12	8	1
Grewelthorpe	4399	410	131	-	-	4	14	26	21	9	-
Hartwith-cum-Winsley	5363	770	265	10	-	11	25	61	34	40	1
High & Low Bishopside	6010	1846	608	28	-	16	67	185	77	113	25
Kirkby Malzeard	3488	519	189	-	-	25	20	36	39	9	-
Laverton	6731	257	85	-	-	-	-	5	9	6	-
Lindrick-with-Studley	1518	83	25	-	-	-	8	4	3	-	-
Littlethorpe	2278	359	109	-	-	-	13	27	11	8	-
Markenfield Hall	597	13	5	-	-	-	-	2	-	2	-
Markington-with- Wallerthwaite	3616	491	134	18	-	-	22	26	27	28	-

Parish	Acreage	Population 1931 Census	No. of Inhabited Houses (1/2/50)	No. of Council Houses 1919-39	No. of Council Houses 1939-45	No. of Council Houses 1945-49 (Dec.)	Hobhouse Report				No. of con- demned Houses
							Cat. A	Cat. B	Cat. C	Cat. D	
Menwith-with-Darley	.. 2861	492	174	8	-	-	25	50	12	23	-
Newby-with-Mulwith	.. 796	67	17	-	-	-	-	7	2	2	-
North Stainley-with-											
Slensingford	.. 4245	383	109	16	-	12	18	17	12	16	-
Nunwick-cum-Howgrave	.. 820	15	7	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-
Sawley	.. 3285	265	74	-	-	-	1	9	15	6	-
Sharow	.. 643	308	59	6	-	-	11	21	1	5	-
Skelding	.. 990	21	7	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-
Skelton	.. 927	262	77	6	4	-	11	13	27	14	4
Stonebeck Down	.. 12508	240	68	-	-	-	10	10	10	6	-
Stonebeck Up	.. 12511	791	58	-	-	-	1	9	7	23	4
Studley Roger	.. 988	151	42	-	-	-	7	9	15	4	-
Sutton Grange	.. 1022	45	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Thornthwaite-with-Padside	.. 3475	162	48	-	-	-	4	2	2	11	-
Thruscross	.. 6529	119	32	-	-	-	1	3	6	4	-
Warsill	.. 1030	58	15	-	-	-	3	1	2	1	-
Winkley	.. 730	88	34	-	-	8	1	-	4	6	-
Common Lands	.. 275	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Totals	.. 24247	12282	3701	118	4	98	438	779	529	525	49

## **SECTION E.**

### **INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD.**

#### **Milk Supply.**

The transfer of responsibility for the production of milk in registered Premises to the Ministry of Agriculture has rendered it impossible to give details of the quantity of milk produced in the area and its disposal.

#### **Meat and Other Foods.**

The whole of the food animals slaughtered for human consumption, with the exception of any casualties which it is necessary to slaughter prior to removal, are dealt with in the abattoir for the City of Ripon, and distributed under the control of the Ministry of Food to the butchers' shops in the rural district.

It is only very rarely that the Inspectors are called upon to deal with unsound food at butchers' shops as all these have refrigerators and it is usually only when frozen meat has been sent out, which, upon cutting up, is found to have bone-taint, that condemnation is necessary.

A certain amount of bacon and some few tins of various kinds of food are reported by shop keepers and are dealt with by Inspectors.



**SECTION F.**  
**PREVALENCE AND CONTROL OVER INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES.**  
**TABLE IV.**

No. of cases originally notified during year ended 31st December, 1949, and of Final numbers after correction of diagnosis etc.

Ages (NK—unknown)	Scarlet Fever		Whooping Cough		Ac. Poliomyelitis		Ac. Polioencephalitis		Measles (excluding Rubella)		Diphtheria	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Nos. originally notified :—												
Civilians (all ages) ..	16	8	53	73	1	—	—	—	155	145	—	1
Non-Civilians (all ages) ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—
Final Nos. after corrections :—												
Civilians	0—	—	3	7	—	—	—	—	2	1	—	—
	1—	—	12	13	—	—	—	—	20	15	—	—
	3—	—	14	11	—	—	—	—	40	22	—	—
	5—	—	20	30	—	—	—	—	70	68	—	—
	10—	—	4	11	—	—	—	—	12	24	—	—
	15—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	5	6	—	—
	25 and over ..	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	6	9	—	—
Age unknown	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total Civilians ..	16	8	53	73	1	—	—	—	155	145	—	—
Non-Civilians	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—
Total Non-Civilians ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—



TABLE IV—Prevalence and Control over Infectious and Other Diseases—continued.

		Erysipelas		Cerebro-Spinal Fever		Other notifiable Diseases	Original Notification		Final Nos.	
		M	F	M	F		M	F	M	F
Nos. originally notified :—										
Civilians (all ages)	..	4	5	—	—	CIVILIANS				
Non-Civilians (all ages)	..	—	—	—	—	Puerperal Pyrexia ..	—	—	—	—
Final Nos. after correction :—						Ophthalmia Neonatorum Malaria (contracted in England and Wales) ..	—	—	—	—
Civilians	{ 0— ..	—	—	—	—					
	{ 5— ..	1	—	—	—					
	{ 15— ..	1	1	—	—					
	{ 45— ..	1	4	—	—					
	{ 65 and over ..	1	—	—	—					
Age N.K. ..		—	—	—	—	NON-CIVILIANS				
Total Civilians	..	4	5	—	—	Puerperal Pyrexia ..	—	—	—	—
Non-Civilians	{ 15— or N.K. 45 and over ..	—	—	—	—	Malaria (contracted in England and Wales) ..	—	—	—	—
Total Non-Civilians	..	—	—	—	—					

**Diphtheria.**

There was one notification of diphtheria during the year. On investigation in hospital the diagnosis was not confirmed.

**Scarlet Fever.**

24 cases were notified. This gives a notification rate of 2.08 per 1,000 population, as compared with 1.63 for the country as a whole, and 2.38 for 1948.

**Whooping Cough.**

126 notifications were received during the year, giving a rate of 10.93 per 1,000 population, as compared with 0.79 for 1948, and a national rate of 2.39.

**Acute Poliomyelitis.**

There was one notification in an adult, compared with no notifications the previous year.

**Measles.**

300 notifications were received in Civilians, giving a rate of 26.061 compared with a rate for the whole country of 8.95 and 1.23 for 1948.

**Pneumonia.**

There were 17 notifications, giving an attack rate of 1.47 as compared with 2.20 for 1948 and 0.80 for England and Wales.

**Erysipelas.**

9 notifications were received.

**Tuberculosis.**

12 cases of pulmonary tuberculosis were notified during the year, giving an attack rate of 1.04 per 1,000 population. 3 non-pulmonary cases were also notified.

The following table gives the details from the tuberculosis register :—

	MALES.		FEMALES.		Total
	Pul-monary	Non-Pul-monary	Pul-monary	Non-Pul-monary	
Number on Register 1st January, 1949 .. .. .	15	16	8	8	47
New notifications 1949 .. .. .	8	—	4	3	15
Number restored to register having been removed in previous quarter .. .. .	—	—	—	—	—
Cases brought to notice otherwise than by formal notification ..	3	2	3	—	8
Number removed from register 1949 .. .. .	5	9	2	6	22
Number on Register 31st Dec., 1949 .. .. .	21	9	13	5	48

**AGE AND SEX OF NEW CASES AND DEATHS FROM TUBERCULOSIS—1949.**

Age	New Cases.				Cases removed from register due to death.			
	Males.		Females.		Males.		Females.	
	Pul-monary	Non-Pul-monary	Pul-monary	Non-Pul-monary	Pul-monary	Non-Pul-monary	Pul-monary	Non-Pul-monary
0— 1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
— 5	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
—15	1	—	2	1	—	—	—	—
—25	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—35	2	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
—45	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	—
—55	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
—65	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
65 and over	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	8	—	4	3	1	—	1	1

**Cancer.**

There were 34 deaths from all forms of cancer during 1949. This gives a mortality rate of 2.95 per 1,000 population as compared with 2.29 for the previous year.



